

# THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free: thy folds shall fly,  
The sign of hope and triumph nigh."

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**HENRY CLAY.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.**

WASHINGTON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 28, 1844.

## THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

The Madisonian is very anxious to repel the imputation upon the President that he is to be rewarded by Mr. Polk for his withdrawal by a foreign mission. That paper concludes an article upon the subject thus:

"That President Polk will be the friend of Mr. Tyler's true friends we know very well, and we are not disposed to deny it, since there is no necessity for it. But that he and Mr. Tyler have 'bargained,' as has been insinuated by their enemies, no honorable man can ever be made to believe."

So it turns out that there was a consideration after all. Mr. Tyler's friends are to be provided for, "we know very well," says the Madisonian; that is to say, his sons and sons-in-law, first, second, and third cousins are to live upon the public treasury for the next four years, if Mr. Polk is elected. And then there was no difficulty in persuading the Captain that he would be the unanimous choice of the Locofoco party to succeed Mr. Polk at the expiration of four years. Captain Tyler would believe that; and the New York delegation of office holders and party hacks who negotiated the bargain (for a foul, corrupt bargain it was) could have met with no difficulty on that point.

The bargain, after all, is improperly termed a "coalition," which in politics may be compared to a partnership in law. The nature of the transaction is that of a "bargain and sale."

The gross depravity of this transaction cannot be wondered at by any one who remembers the advertisement made by Mr. Cushing in the winter of 1843, that the President was desirous of selling out. The offer was then poked at the Whigs, but being spurned with indignation, the auctioneer turned to the Locofocos. That party being in more prosperous circumstances than now, refused the bargain likewise; but the overtures being renewed in their present strait, they have gladly accepted the Captain's terms.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

"But how did old North Carolina go into action, and how did she come out of it? Why, she went in with a majority of nearly thirteen thousand for the Whigs at the Presidential election of 1840, and she came out with a majority at the recent Gubernatorial election of only between three and four thousand for the Whig candidate, experiencing a loss of between nine and ten thousand votes, between the period of the two elections! This is the way that 'the old glorious North Carolina' came out of action."

[Madisonian.]

If the Madisonian pleases, we will go a few years further back—say 1832, when the Locofoco majority in North Carolina was thirty-five or forty thousand! Comparing the late election with that of 1832, the Whig gain in the State will range somewhere about thirty thousand!—and, according to the Madisonian's mode of calculation, putting the Locofoco loss to the Whig gain, the change in the relative state of parties will approximate to fifty thousand votes in favor of the Whigs!!

But any candid man will admit the absurdity of going beyond the last election for a comparison with the present. In 1842, the Locofocos had a majority of thirty in the Legislature—now, the Whigs have twenty-four! It is true that, in 1842, the Whigs elected their candidate for Governor; but every body in North Carolina knows how that happened. The Whig candidate, Gov. Morehead, was one of the most popular men in the State, and a western man, while his opponent, Mr. Henry, is one of the most unpopular, and is resident in the southeast. In North Carolina, some degree of jealousy exists between the east and west ends of the State; and the popular strength being in the west, Mr. Morehead's large majority, when the Legislature was all the other way, is easily accounted for. Besides, Mr. Henry, in addition to his unpopularity, left North Carolina in the midst of the campaign, and "convened" at the Virginia Springs for the benefit of his health. Such are the causes which conspired well the majority for Morehead, in 1842, to four thousand seven hundred and odd, while the Legislature was largely Locofoco.

But in the late contest between Messrs. Graham and Hoke, circumstances conspired to favor the Locofoco candidate. Mr. Graham, it is true, is equally popular with Mr. Hoke, but the latter had the advantage of position, being from the west, while Mr. Graham, living in the central part of the State, could enlist no local prejudice

in his favor. Every body in North Carolina feels and knows that Mr. Clay's majority over Mr. Polk will far exceed the Gubernatorial majority. Mr. Clay is highly popular, while Mr. Polk is unknown for good or ill.

It is uncandid, unfair, and deceptive, to compare the recent elections with those of 1840, when an intervening election has totally changed the position of parties. The Whigs were defeated, in 1842, in consequence of the perfidy and desertion of Tyler, which temporarily threw their ranks into disorder. The late elections, in every instance, show that they have recovered from the reverse.

## A DISTINCTION.

The Locofocos attempt to recriminate the charge of disunion upon the Whigs, by alleging that some of the Northern Whigs have threatened a dissolution of the Union in event of the annexation of Texas. Admit the fact; but the distinction lies here—and it is a wide one. The Northern men threaten a dissolution if Texas is annexed—that is to say, if the Federal Compact is changed, and others not parties to it admitted to its privileges. But the Southern men threaten dissolution if Texas is not annexed—if the compact is not changed. Every one can see the wide difference between the cases. But an illustration will render the case more plain: Two men, A and B, being in partnership as merchants, for instance, they agree to abide a certain compact, to which the law will bind them. If A says to B, "sir, unless you admit C into partnership with us I will not abide the compact;" he will not be sustained in his demand by the law, but will be held to his agreement. On the other hand, if B says to A, "sir, I will not consent to admit C into the compact, and if you attempt to force him in against my consent the compact is broken, and I will not abide by it." In such a resolution B would be sustained by the law.

## WHAT'S THE MATTER.

At the Locofoco gathering on Monday night in front of the *Globe* office a likeness of Gen. Jackson was exhibited to the crowd, and three cheers proposed for Old Hickory—but it was no go!—No response was heard from the faithful! Again the cheers were called for—but the same silence was preserved; and the picture was thrown aside in quiet. So the Old Hero's name has lost its power with the *Democracy*—even at the *Globe* office!! Will wonders ever cease?

## THE ALEXANDRIA ORATOR.

Mr. Seeley, the Pop Gun of Alexandria Locofocoism, (and formerly the Baron Munchausen of Shenandoah county, Va.) was again called on unexpectedly on Monday night, to enlighten the *Democracy*! When does this distinguished *apologist* expect to be prepared? If he will inform us, we will notify the world, so that his long promised enlightenment of the people may be listened to by the faithful. When will Mr. Seely be prepared?

## GOOD ADVICE.

Mr. Hoban, in his harangue at the Locofoco gathering on Monday, most earnestly cautioned his party not to wager any thing upon the issue of the coming Presidential election! Why did he not speak out a little sooner—before the Sengstacks, &c., had put their foot into it? It was very clever in Mr. H., however, to apprise the *Democracy* of the certainty of DEFEAT!

It appears that we, (as well as the New York Tribune, from which we copied it,) were wrong in stating that INDIANA had voted for Mr. Clay in 1824; and it seems, by a letter from the Hon. John W. Davis, of Indiana, to a friend in this city, that he is not altogether pleased that his assertion that "Henry Clay never did receive the vote of Indiana, and he never will," should be called in question. Mr. Davis is right in saying that Indiana never has voted for Mr. Clay, and we cheerfully make the correction; but when he asserts that she never will, we take issue, and shall show that he is not so good a prophet as he wishes to be considered. Previous to the late election in Indiana, (July 20,) he wrote a letter, amid all the preparation for the contest, which appeared in the Baltimore Republican, and in which he says: "I cannot resist the inclination to give you the news of our glorious prospects in Indiana. During a residence of twenty-three years among the Hoosiers, I never have seen any thing to be compared with the energy and enthusiasm that now pervade our friends."

"The Whig party in this region look something after the fashion of a fellow in the collapse stage of cholera, 'only more so.' Poor fellows, they are the very picture of defeat already."

The above was Mr. Davis's opinion before the election; "glorious prospects" in Indiana, and "glorious was the defeat; great as was the 'energy and enthusiasm' that pervaded his friends, greater proved the indomitable Whig spirit; and if it is true that the Whig party were really 'in the collapse stage of cholera, 'only more so,' what must have been the condition of his party to have allowed so prostrate a foe to so rout them. Mr. Davis is welcome to the shadow he pictured to himself; we shall rejoice over the substance. We would like to ask him one question, however, before we close: "How do you like the nomination, Davis?"

The Richmond Times and Compiler, heretofore a neutral journal, has hoisted the Whig flag, and will do good service in the cause of sound principles. James G. Hopkins, of St. Lawrence county, New York, has been nominated as the Whig candidate for Congress from the eighteenth district, composed of St. Lawrence and Lewis counties.

## ABOLITIONISM—LOCOFOCOISM—DR. DUNCAN—GOV. MORTON.

The Southern Locofocos are in the habit of charging Mr. Clay and the Whigs with being allied with the abolitionists. Now, let them look at this picture. Dr. Duncan, the great Locofoco leader in Ohio, when a candidate before the people in 1838, was called upon by a society of abolitionists to know his views of slavery, to which he responded as follows:

"There is no man living, perhaps, who is more deadly hostile to slavery than I am. My feelings, my education, the circumstances that have surrounded me through life, together with my principles of what I believe to constitute the natural political rights of man, all conspire to make me abhor it as one of the greatest evils that exists on the face of the earth. Yes, greater in its moral effects and corrupting tendencies than all other human evils put together. It is not only a moral and political evil within itself, or intrinsically so, of the darkest and most damning character, but in all its bearings and effects calculated to produce the most fatal effects on both the moral and political institutions of our country. It is an evil that has, does now, and will in all time to come, while it exists, involve in it, as well in its present position as in its future operations, crime, fraud, robbery, murder, and death. For the truth of what I say as to its present effects upon the institutions of the country, I have only to refer you to a view of the slave States in our Union, and a comparison between the relative condition of the improvements of them and the free States. You see the free States happy and flourishing, to the admiration and astonishment of all who see them. Public improvements and private prosperity are swift and ahead in the race, while, on the other hand, poverty, lean and hungry sterility, and squalid wretchedness, seem to cover the face of the land, in many parts, where slave institutions have a residence. Cross the line that separates the free from the slave States, or stand upon it and look across the former: you will see comparatively all life, and happiness, and prosperity, both public and private; but turn your eyes upon the latter and survey it—every thing material (except a few of the wealthy proprietors) bearing the impress of poverty and dilapidation; all look as if pestilence and famine had been making their sad innovation. The anger of God and vengeance of Heaven seem to rest upon every thing upon which you cast your eyes. Every prospect seems to be withered and wilted by the frown and disapprobation of avenging justice and violated humanity. In short, almost every institution, every prosperity, public and private, seems to be sickening and dying from the corrupting and corroding effects of slavery. But the curse be on the heads of those who sustain such an institution."

Equally in point is the following extract of a letter from Governor Morton, of Massachusetts, another great light of Locofocoism. Writing to Merlin Eddy, in 1837, he says:

"I DEEM SLAVERY TO BE THE GREATEST CURSE AND THE MOST PORTENTOUS EVIL WHICH A RIGHT-EOUS GOD [Take not the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless who taketh his name in vain!] EVER INFLICTED UPON A NATION, and that every effort consistent with moral duty, and the Constitution, and the laws of the Union, ought to be made to mitigate, and, if possible, to extirpate it from the land. 'That Congress has the control of the whole subject within the District of Columbia, I entertain no doubt. I have seen two droves of human beings, manacled and chained together, driven like cattle by a driver, under the walls of the Capitol, in which were assembled the Representatives of a People, proud and boastful of their liberty. Can such things be suffered to continue without bringing down the vengeance of an offended Deity.'"

"In relation to the admission of new States, with power to hold slaves, I need do no more than refer to my recorded votes against the admission of Missouri with this power. That opposition, which it required some courage and firmness to persevere in, would doubtless have proved successful if but for the extraordinary influence and extraordinary efforts of one man, (Henry Clay,) who was supposed by some to have resorted to extraordinary means to accomplish his purpose."

POLK'S DULCIFY ON THE TARIFF.—Mr. Rhett, the leader of the Chivalry, bears testimony to the double dealing of the Locofoco candidate in relation to the tariff. In a speech delivered in Orangeburg, S. C., on the 5th instant, and reported in the Charleston Mercury, he said:

"Nothing is to be hoped from the Presidential election. Mr. Polk has already been trimming his sails so as to catch the breath of both North and South. His profession in favor of a revenue tariff for incidental protection—for the protection of all interests, and his adoption of the Baltimore resolution, are three gigantic humbugs, which might blind, and would certainly betray us. There is no redress to be expected from him."

Whig speakers, confront the Locofoco orators with this testimony from a witness of their own.

VERMONT.—Messrs. Foot, Marsh, and Collier, the present Whig members of Congress from Vermont, have each been nominated for re-election, and will each be re-elected by a handsome majority. Geo. B. Chandler is the Whig candidate in the Fourth District, against Dillingham.

A Paris letter states that it is "definitively determined that Louis Philippe will visit Queen Victoria, at Windsor Castle, in the month of September. The King will leave Treport at about eleven o'clock on the 15th of that month, and will proceed to Portsmouth. His stay in England will not exceed a week."

The Hon. William C. Preston and family have arrived at New York from Charleston.

The tolls on the North Branch (Pennsylvania) Canal, up to the 1st instant, show an increase over the corresponding period of last year, of more than fifty per cent. The Danville Democrat remarks that this fact shows the amount of business done on this important work, in consequence of the renewal of the iron business in various places along the line, which may be solely attributed to the beneficial effects of the present tariff.

## THE PEOPLE MOVING!

EAST TENNESSEE.

From the Jonesborough (Tenn.) Whig.  
TWENTY THOUSAND WHIGS IN COUNCIL.  
KNOXVILLE, Aug. 15, 1844.

The great Mass Meeting of the Whigs of East Tennessee, at this place, after a glorious storm of two days and nights, has now closed, and thousands are on their way to their homes to tell their neighbors what great things they have seen and heard.

Never shone the sun on as large a gathering of people in East Tennessee, or a more joyous and lively group than has been congregated here for the two days and nights past. Tippecanoe times have all been thrown into the shade here! The enthusiasm of the Whigs assembled here, from every county in this division of the State, was unbounded, and far surpassed the "whirlwind of excitement" that swept over the country in 1840. Yes—glorious as were those good old Tippecanoe times—great as was the enthusiasm, and strong and resistless as was the feeling in favor of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," it is excelled by the Whig spirit of '44! Indeed, the present indications warrant us in saying that Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen will almost be elected as they were nominated—by acclamation!

The number of persons present at this glorious demonstration, is variously estimated. By a distinguished Kentuckian, who is accustomed to large assemblies, it was estimated at 30,000 persons. By others, known to be good judges, it was estimated at 25,000, at least. We set it down at TWENTY THOUSAND, the lowest estimate we have heard, that we may not exaggerate. And of one thing we are certain, no three Conventions we have ever been at in this end of the State, all thrown together, would equal this. East Tennessee poured forth her thousands to this meeting, who came into Knoxville in every mode of conveyance, with banners streaming in the clear breeze of heaven, and music—soul-cheering music, and electrifying songs—filling the air with a harmonious concord of sweet sounds.

The ladies—Heaven smile upon them! attended in large numbers, and with their beautiful faces wreathed in smiles, looked upon our large, and patriotic throng, while the rich and beautiful banners, worked by their own fair hands, waved in triumph all around! It was indeed a noble spectacle, and one well calculated to make the heart of every freeman rejoice!

The procession on the day we organized was grand and imposing beyond the description of tongue or pen. Banners with appropriate devices were carried in the van of each county delegation. The meeting was organized by calling the Hon. Luke Lea to the Chair, and by an appeal to the Throne of Grace, by the Rev. Mr. Sears, of the Baptist Church. Col. Bell was then introduced to the assembly, and made one of his best, most efficient, and powerful efforts, occupying two hours and a half. The other gentlemen who addressed the meeting, during the two days of its continuance, were, in order, and by name, as follows: Hon. Mr. Clingman, of N. C., Hon. E. H. Foster, Hon. Wm. T. Senter, Gen. Edney, of N. C., Professor James Conquest Cross, of Ken., and Senator Jarnagin, of this State. These gentlemen all spoke with power, eloquence, and great efficiency, each addressing thousands of gentlemen and ladies. Beside these, various other speeches, by different other persons, were delivered during the two nights of the meeting.

The Prize Banner was awarded to Hawkins county, which sent 654 delegates, who only then got it from several other counties by a few votes. But we cannot feel otherwise than rejoiced that so fine a Whig banner should go to the only county in the State in which a set of villains were found base enough to stretch an insulting flag over the street, under which to drive the dying patriot WHITE, on his return from Washington, when driven from the Senate by party malice—Let there now be a meeting of the Whigs of that county, and this glorious flag taken and planted on the same spot. The county is now Whig, and never more will the black and piratical flag of Locofocoism be raised in Hawkins, to insult an honest man.

The glorious news of the Whigs carrying North Carolina, Kentucky, and Indiana, and by increased majorities, is now down upon us here, and all is joy and gladness.

From the Philadelphia Forum.

GREAT WHIG GATHERING IN BUCKS COUNTY.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 AND '40 REVIVED.

If there is one individual in the Union who entertains any doubts in regard to the result of the next election in this State, we would advise him to attend some of the meetings held in the different counties. In Bucks county the Whig watchfires burn brightly, and by them is our path to victory splendidly illuminated. The enthusiasm and patriotism is not confined to the males, but all who have attended our gatherings have observed that the ladies partake largely of the spirit which characterized those females who were prominent actors in their proper sphere during our revolutionary struggle. May the blessings of Heaven ever rest upon the lovely and beautiful.

The meeting at Newtown on Saturday last was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in Bucks county. We went in company with the delegations from Oxford, Lower Dublin, Moreland, and Byberry. We left Bustleton at about eight o'clock, A. M. Each delegation carried banners bearing appropriate mottoes and devices. One banner from Oxford attracted much attention on account of its antiquity. It was a revolutionary relic, and on it were represented the Goddess of Liberty and a monument to those officers who were killed on the battle field, together with other beautiful designs. It was presented by a Whig of '76 to the Oxford Whigs of '44. The procession which left Bustleton, consisting of delegations from the townships above named, with vehicles drawn by two, four, six, and eight horses, and preceded by the Washington brass band of this city, moved directly to Newtown, under the direction of marshals previously appointed. The choir of the National Clay Club having attended the meeting at Bustleton on Friday evening, also proceeded from that place to Newtown, arriving at the latter place at about eleven o'clock.

At an early hour in the morning the delegates from the different townships in Bucks and adjoining counties came pouring in with banners, &c., &c. Some came in wagons, some on horseback, and others on foot. Each delegation was honored

by the presence of ladies, all of whom seemed to participate in the joy and enthusiasm of the occasion. Were we to attempt to describe the appearance of one half of the delegations, we should require more room than our columns afford, and therefore we must at present content ourselves by giving a general, though imperfect account of the gathering.

A portion of one delegation was drawn by 52 horses, guided by 26 riders—representing the different States. There were also several other vehicles drawn by a very large number of horses, and decorated with flags bearing various devices.

At about 2 o'clock a procession was formed—and under the command of the Chief Marshal and his assistants, it marched to an orchard, a short distance north of the town, where a large rostrum had been erected and seats prepared for the ladies. In the procession was a large number of Whig ladies. While the delegations in the rear of the procession were entering the orchard, the choir sang three or four songs; after which the meeting was organized by the unanimous election of Dr. PHINEAS JENKS, as President, and also of a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. At this time there were in front of the stand at least two THOUSAND of the most beautiful and intelligent ladies in Bucks county. The assemblage was so large that no one attempted a computation of the number present. Suffice it to say that they occupied THREE OR FOUR ACRES OF GROUND! The stage was ornamented with wreaths, festoons, and banners, wrought by fair hands, and above the speakers' stand we observed that very "same old con."

After the officers had taken their seats, the audience was ably though briefly addressed by Josiah Randall, Joseph R. Chandler, and Wm. B. Reed, Esqs. of this city. Before the first speaker was introduced to the meeting, a motion was made and carried, that three or four of the gentlemen who were engaged to speak, as well as some of the officers, should proceed to the town and organize another meeting, in order to afford all an opportunity of hearing Whig principles explained by able advocates of the cause. Accordingly, another meeting was organized in front of Hough's Hotel. Thousands gathered around the temporary stand, and listened to eloquent addresses delivered by Hon. E. Joy Morris, and Nathan Sargeant, Esq., both of this city. This meeting adjourned at about four o'clock, and immediately reassembled in the yard back of the tavern, where speeches were delivered by Gen. Rogers of Tennessee, and John B. Mitchell, Esq., of Doylestown.

Several persons present who have attended very many meetings, estimated the entire assemblage at Newtown on Saturday, at between fifteen and twenty thousand! The enthusiasm manifested has never been exceeded at any gathering in this State. Some of the ladies in attendance came from townships twenty or thirty miles distant, and when they arrived they seemed to be ready and willing at once to participate in a proper manner in the exercises and enthusiasm of the occasion. Those who resided in Newtown made every possible effort to accommodate their sisters from abroad, and all rendered efficient assistance in the preparation of banners, festoons, and whig emblems. Such patriotism on the part of the ladies, can not fail to incite their fathers, brothers, and husbands, to renewed exertions in behalf of our common country. Long may they live to perform those services which have won for them the thanks of all patriotic Whigs; and it is the fervent hope of all honest and enlightened citizens, that our nation may ever hereafter experience the blessings which will be secured by the permanent establishment of the principles advocated by whig men, and sanctioned by whig ladies.

The Whigs of Bucks county are coming in their might to the support of the pure democratic principles of our party; and in October and November next, they will boldly manifest their patriotism by nobly coming to the support of CLAY, FRELINGHUYSEN and MARKLE.

## NANSEMOND COUNTY AWAKE.

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED WHIGS IN COUNCIL!

From the Portsmouth (Va.) Herald.

Thursday last was a glorious day in old Nansmond. We proceeded hither early in the morning with some three hundred Whigs, ladies and gentlemen, from Norfolk and Portsmouth; and had the cars provided for the occasion been adequate to convey them, we believe that one hundred or one hundred and fifty more would have been with us. Though the clouds lowered gloomily, and though the rain had fallen slightly ere we started, the eager throng pressed onward, filling the cars to overflowing, and occupying each place about them upon which a passenger could hang. At forty minutes past eight the train was fairly in motion. The "horses of iron nerves and sinews" put forth their strength and snorted to the breeze—the welkin rang with loud huzzas, and the music of the Norfolk Band went up in pleasing sounds amid the wild and mirthful din. Clouds flitted before us, dark and threatening as those that have often bedimmed the onward course of the noble Whigs of the country, and showers fell, chilling and depressing, like the mildew of Locofoco rule—but we sped onward, seeing the silvery lining that every cloud presents, and seeking to get beyond the sombre face, to view on its counterseite the bright reflection of the golden sun. Without accident, and in high mirth, we reached Suffolk; but ere we beheld the vast multitude in the streets their welcome rent the air in cheering long and loud.

While the ladies were conducted to the encampment ground, and placed in their more eligible seats, a procession was formed in the main street of the town, under the command of Gen. Crump and others as marshals, and displaying the appropriate banners of our country and of her true friends, the great Whig Party. We then proceeded by a circuitous route to the scene of the day's ceremonies, receiving the loud and encouraging shouts of many of the People, and the still more welcome though noiseless plaudits of the lovely fair, from windows, doors, and porticos.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Butt, and ably addressed by Mr. Whitfield, Captain Samuel Potts, of Portsmouth, Col. Meredith, of Richmond, R. T. Daniel, Esq., of Richmond, Mr. Smith, of Murfreesboro', N. C.

Several good Whig songs were sung, and at a late hour in the afternoon the assembly dispersed. The Norfolk and Portsmouth visitors were accompanied to the cars by a large concourse of people, and a fervent "adieu" followed them as they returned homeward.

The number of persons in attendance is generally computed at more than 2,500, and of these 500 were ladies. No circumstance whatever marred the day's festivities. Peace, order, good feeling, Whig like, marked the progress of the day.